

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend paragraphs[0017], [0019] and [0022] as follows:

[0017] “Computer-readable medium”, as used herein, refers to a medium that participates in directly or indirectly providing signals, instructions and/or data. A computer-readable medium may take forms, including, but not limited to, non-volatile media~~[[,]]~~ and volatile media~~, and transmission media~~. Non-volatile media may include, for example, optical or magnetic disks and so on. Volatile media may include, for example, optical or magnetic disks, dynamic memory and the like. ~~Transmission media may include coaxial cables, copper wire, fiber optic cables, and the like. Transmission media can also take the form of electromagnetic radiation, like those generated during radio wave and infra-red data communications, or take the form of one or more groups of signals.~~ Common forms of a computer-readable medium include, but are not limited to, a floppy disk, a flexible disk, a hard disk, a magnetic tape, other magnetic medium, a CD-ROM, other optical medium, ~~punch cards, paper tape, other physical medium with patterns of holes,~~ a RAM, a ROM, an EPROM, a FLASH-EPROM, or other memory chip or card, a memory stick, ~~a carrier wave/pulse,~~ and other media from which a computer, a processor or other electronic device can read. ~~Signals used to propagate instructions or other software over a network, like the Internet, can be considered a “computer-readable medium.”~~

[0019] “Logic”, as used herein, includes but is not limited to hardware, firmware, software embodied as computer or processor instructions stored on a computer-readable medium and/or combinations of each to perform a function(s) or an action(s), and/or to cause a function or action from another component. For example, based on a desired application or needs, logic may include a software controlled microprocessor, discrete logic like an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a programmed logic device, a memory device containing instructions, or the like. Logic may include one or more gates, combinations of gates, or other circuit components. Logic may also be fully embodied as software embodied as computer or processor instructions stored on a computer-readable medium. Where multiple logical logics are described, it may be

possible to incorporate the multiple logical logics into one physical logic. Similarly, where a single logical logic is described, it may be possible to distribute that single logical logic between multiple physical logics.

[0022] “Software”, as used herein, includes but is not limited to, one or more computer or processor instructions stored on a computer-readable medium that can be read, interpreted, compiled, and/or executed and that cause a computer, processor, or other electronic device to perform functions, actions and/or behave in a desired manner. The instructions may be embodied in various forms like routines, algorithms, modules, methods, threads, and/or programs including separate applications or code from dynamically linked libraries. Software may also be implemented in a variety of executable and/or loadable forms including, but not limited to, a stand-alone program, a function call (local and/or remote), a servlet, an applet, instructions stored in a memory, part of an operating system or other types of executable instructions. It will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art that the form of software may be dependent on, for example, requirements of a desired application, the environment in which it runs, and/or the desires of a designer/programmer or the like. It will also be appreciated that computer-readable and/or executable instructions can be located in one logic and/or distributed between two or more communicating, co-operating, and/or parallel processing logics and thus can be loaded and/or executed in serial, parallel, massively parallel and other manners.